NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXXI.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. SECADWAY THEATER, Brighten, near Broom

GERMAN THALIA THEATER, No. 514 Broadway, Die Masseillaise-Zwei Tage aus Dem Leren Rin

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. STRINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street. WEUNERDAY opulas Concert. Mr. J. A. Dawson's First Grand Latinas at Three o'Clock.

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, SS Broadway, opnosite the Metropolium Hotel—In Think Extensian Entering Exert, Singlish, Dancing and Benesagues—The New Conditions. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West trenty-fourth street.—Burwourn's Measurells.—Branchian Minstrustr. Ballads. Burkesques. &c. The Man in

KULLY & LRON'S MINSPHELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In vaste Sones, Dances, Rocks-resories, Burgardes, &c.—Natiosony—Aprican Polka— Tus Black Status.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 2M ROWEY. -- COM-VICALISM -- NIGHO MINDELLEY, BALLEY DESCRIPTION AND 4C -- NOLL THE NEWSOON, Matthew 12% O'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Mechanics Hall, 47 Broadway-in a Viguery by Light and Lavenings Entertainment, Cours of Batter &c. The Missingroes Minder.

HOOLEVSOPERA HOUSE, Broaklyn - STRIPPIAN MIN SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. - Ethiopias

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, Great Masonic Fair in Aud or the Hall and Astles Fond. ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Twenty-eighth street, be tween Lexington and Third avenues. - GRAND FAIR, FESTI VAL AND PROMINADE CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, --LECTERS WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE twice daily. Head and Right Ann of Probse. Open from 8 a.M. ull 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 12, 1866

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the Naw York Herald have been recalled and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of this

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable w have very interesting intelligence dated in Rome, Berlin and Dresden yesterday, December 11. The general news report embraces the events of the evening of the 10th instant, with the financial and commercial advices of

John H. Surratt was informed against in Rome by French Canadian named St. Marie, who, it is said, was ted by jealousy, arising from disappoint This man alleges that Surratt told him that the assassi arranged by the Jeff Davis Cabinet at Richmond, and (Surratt, carried the orders for its execution once to Washington.

The French flag was run down from the tower of th castle of San Angelo in Rome yesterday and replaced by the Papal ensign. The French evacuation of the city is complete, and serious disturbances are anticipated.

The Saxon naval officers have unanimously refused to serve Prussia, and resigned their commissions.

United States Minister Wright is seriously ill in Berli The Hanoverians complain of Prussian "oppression." A number of Canadian Confederation delegates are in neil in London.

ship and mail, with the extracts from our newspape d in the Herard to-day, contain very ting details of our cable despatches to the 30th of mber, with some points of news not had from that

rangement by virtue of which the United States govern-ment and Napoleon agree to American intervention in Napoleon agree to American intervention in Mexico, and plan an early settlement of the difficulty.

A quantity of Fenian arms have been discovered at

Cardiff, and the steamer Bolivar was seized in the fedway on suspicion of being in the service of the

Europe, annoy Napoleon considerably by the publica tion of letters addressed to him in Mexico from Paris. The London Tomes complains that the "loyal" men of Ireland do not come forward to aid the government against the Fenians.

ex-dividend. United States five-twenties, 1862, were 71, the same hour. The Liverpool cotton market was active yesterday at full rates. Middling uplands aver aged fourteen pence.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Territorie reported in favor of the bill for the admission of Colorado. The Rouse bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A tion was adopted instructing the Juliciary Commutee to inquire what additional legislation is necessary to provide for the succession of the President's office in case of the death or disability of all those upon whom it may now devolve by the constitution and the laws, and to report by bill or otherwise. A bill suspending com-pensation to owners of slaves entisted in the service was reported from the Finance Committee. The District bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Cowan's proposition to atrike out the word 'male,'

A spicy dehate ensued upon it, in which Mr. Cowan advanced his arguments in favor of female suffrage.

Pending the consideration of the amendment the senate adjourned.

Ju the House the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk in prepering for the reorganization of the House was passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-three to thirty one. It provides that the roll of members of the House in the next Congress shall contain only the names of those elected in States at present represented. The bill to prevent the reception and country of elec-toral votes of the lately rebellions States in the election of President and Vice President was, after considerable debate, postponed and made a special arder for Thursday. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee repealing and modifying parts of an act for the punish ment of crimes against the United States. The bill promay at any time be indicted, tried and punished therefor, and repeals the clause limiting the time of such in three years. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylva, va. opposed the bill on the ground that it was not safe ke laws to try men who could not be tried under the laws under which the crime was committed. He said that the offence was continued while the war continued, and there is still no peace. This nation is still in a belligerent condition, and the conquered belligerents are to the power of the conquerors, to be dealt with as and not as criminals. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over. Mr. Ingersoil asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of colu and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury. It directs the Secretary to sell, after thirty days' notice, to the highest bioder any amount of gold in the Treasury, providing the amount on hand will not be reduced below fifty millions. Objection was made, and the bill was not in-troduced. The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, December 5, for the regulation of appointments she removals from office was then taken up as the special order, and discussed as in Committee of the Whole.

Several amendments were offered, among them one by

Mr. streems to the effect that any person who has been
been used to office by the President and rejected by
the remate shall be meanable of holding office
under the government for one year. Mr.

Sian as apoke in favor of his amendment, and said the view making men, had been appointed by the President whose natural words they were, and who well up decrease taking ourse of them. He proposed to punish the words they were and who well up decrease taking ourse of them. He proposed to punish the words they work such states for a word in a consideration and whatev financial considerations have a first a set of it possure 6 tax its President by shaped to this end

might nominate Mr. Steven to be colonel of a re-the Senate might reject hin, and so his services the bill went over until to-day.

THE CITY

The start in the great ocean race from Sandy Hook to owes took place yesterday. The day was a very glorious ne, and some twelve steamen were present with excer one o'clock precisely, the Handetta being the first on the way. The respective positions of the vessels were, how ever, several times changed before they were out of sight munication was received from the Mayor nominat noner. The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon.
A very lengthy session of the Episcopal Convention. extending throughout the entire day, was held yesterday at Grace church, Brooklyn, at which resolutions were passed favoring the formation of a new diocese for Long Island and expressing the belief that the proposed en-dowment can be raised.

The steamer Henry Changesy sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, carrying the mails for China and Japan. At Panama a steamer of the Pacific line will convey the mails to San Francisco, and thence another steamer of the same line will convey them to Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong. This is the first time these mails will have been conveyed the whole way by American

an inquest was noted year-country at the seventh pre-cinct station house on the bodies of the persons who were sofficated at the fire at 215 Division street on Mon-day night. A verdict was returned that the parties came to their death by sufficiation, and the cause was from an incendiary fire.

Maiden tane was robbed to the amount of about \$8,000 by a confidential porter, and which has been going on ar or more, was yesterday brought to light by etives, and the delinquent porter committed to for a year or mo custody. It is supposed that other parties, as yet un known, are also mixed up in this affair.

Another body was recovered from the ruins of the Walker street fire yesterday. It is supposed to be the body of John J. Birmingbam.

The case of Mesers. Devella, Tilton and Levan, char.

with branding liquors on which it is alleged no taxes had been paid, was commenced before United States Comloner Newton, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The testimony was of a very direct and positive nature, and re-vealed the extent to which frauds have been carried, and the manner in which the work was conducted.

Yesterday Commissioner Newton pronounced his deci-sion in the case of James H. Greatrex, who is accused of having forged at Glasgow, Scotland, a large number of the notes of the Union Bank of that country. The Commissioner granted a certificate for the rendition of the

Giovanni Tinnati was vesterday found guilty in th United States Circuit Court, Judge Smalley presiding, on charge of passing counterfeit currency of the United States. Sentenec reserved.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Gold closed

at 137%. Business was moderate, and prices for both foreign and domestic merchandise generally favored the purchaser. Cotton was more active and firmer. Coffee dull, but stendy. On 'Change flour was without decided change, though inferior grades were quoted 5c. lower. Wheat ruled dull and heavy. Corn was in limited request. and fully 4c, lower. Oats were active and 2c, a 3c, higher. Pork was higher, with, however, but little doing. Bee continued heavy, while lard ruled firmer, with an active demand. Freights were moderately active and firm Petroleum though quiet, ruled firmer. Naval stores generally quiet, but firm. MISCELLANEOUS.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in Buffalo yesterday. The ground was covered to the depth of twenty-four inches. No trains were going West on the Lake Shore or Grand Trank Railroads. In Chicago the thermometor ranged fourteen degrees above zero. In New Oricans the weather was cold and snow was looked for. The ponds in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie were frozen over.
If the cold weather continues to day the Fifth avenue

Rink will be ready for skaters.

Our Havana letter is dated December 6. Quite an ex citement prevailed there on the arrival of an American vessel from New Orleans with six hundred and fifty colored soldiers on board on rowe for their homes in the North. The Captain General's country house is being fitted up, and the report was prevalent that Maximilian would soon be its occupant. The report is, however,

In the court at Sweetsburg yesterday the Indi against seven of the Fenian prisoners were quashed, they claiming to be American citizens, but they were remanded, and will be tried for robbery and inciting a riot. A member of the Canadian Cabinet remarked that the respite of the condemned prisoners was only tempo-rary, and they would not be pardoned as long as the

Penians threatened the provinces.

Our correspondent in Raleign, N. C., gives a gloomy account of matters in the "Old North State." The regulators are at work cleaning out Yankees and negroes. A sin house belonging to a Northerner was burned by them, with all his cotton, nearly impoverishing the owner. Another Northerner was shot, and negroes are that and hong every day in the eastern part of the State. A general desire is expressed for Northern emi-

Our Milledgaville, Ga , correspondence says that pr vate debt is the great incubus on Georgia. The people

Herechel V. Johnson was elected United States Senator by the Georgia Logislature yesterday, on the first ballot. Our Alabama correspondence gives a sketch of the loings of the Legislature of that State. The hope is very generally expressed that Congress will not act prepitately in the matter of reconstruction plans. The people feel that they are completely at the mercy of tant gody, and wish a few weeks' grace.

Semmes, the buccaneer, delivered a lecture at Galves. on, Texas, on the 4th inst., in which he defended th Alabama, comparing her to l'aul Jones' ship during the war of the Revolution.

Bornard Springk, the Treasurer of the Philadelphia on ilding Association No. 2, disappeared on Friday last, t is alleged, with all the assets of the institution.

amounting to \$14.000.

The Tenuessee Legislature appointed a committee vesterday to make arrangements for a proper colebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Nashville. General Thomas and staff will be present. The Governor was vested with full powers to perform all acts necessary to Tennessee National Bank of Memphis by the State

A man, named Captain Jenkins, was assaulted by three men in Sweet Water, Tenn., on Sunday morning, and mortally wounded by a pistol shot. Before dying, however, he fired at his assailants, killing one instantly and morially wounding the other two. The wounded men

lied soon afterwards.

A disastrous torundo visited Northwestern Texas on he 4th inst., destroying a large amount of property. Six persons were killed and numbers injured.

A meteor was visible at Poughkeepne last night.

A house at Davenport, Iowa, war burned on Sunday,
and an old lady and two boys were burned to death and enother was severely injured.

THE NATIONAL DEBT IN CONGRESS .- A resoluon by Mr. Kelley, or Pennsylvania, has been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring that the proposition that the national debt should be paid by the generation tracting it "is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy." Mr. Kelley might have added, "nor is it sanctioned by the experience or usages of other nations." The Secretary of the Treasury has shown that under our present external and internal revenue or tax laws the national debt can be paid by the present generation; but after bearing all the imifediate sacrifices and burdens of the late four years civil war, surely something of this remaining debt may be justly turned over to the generation which is to follow and which is to reap the great barvest of all the precious fruits of the war. The lightening of our present burdens of taxation, in this view, is an important duty which Congress owes to the present generation, and whatever may be the incidental financial considerations involved, they ought to

from the unexpected and unpre disasters suffered by the democracy in the recent elections they stand confounded and demoralized. From Maine to Oregon the popular majorities rolled up against them rise to the grand aggregate of half a million. We may aptly compare this triumphant campaign of the republicans to the grand march of Sherman, sweeping everything before him, through Georgia and the Carolinas, or to those terrific seven days of General Grant from Petersburg to Appointation Court House, in which he demolished the army of Lee and crushed the rebellion. And yet in the sum total of more than a million of votes polled by the democracy in these late elections they have still the nucleus for a powerful reor-

But as with the lately insurgent States, so it is with the disjointed, defeated and disorganized democratic party—the first thing needed to set it upon its legs again is reconstruction. How can it be reconstructed so as to stand? Its old blundering copperhead leaders and controlling newspaper organs are casting about, right and left, and shooting off here and there in various directions for some new road out of the "Slough of Despond." Thus while the leading copperhead party trumpeter in the West blows a blast for universal suffrage, negroes and all, his copperhead brethren of the East are consoling themselves with the idea of a dead lock on the Southern question, and propose to wait, like the excluded States, and do nothing, in the hope that "something may turn up." But this is a sorry expedient. It promise nothing, and if adopted it will result in nothing out the rapid disappearance of the remains of a party which will have given up the ghost.

Something better than this may be done upon the Northern democratic nucleus of a million and a quarter of votes. The exigency, however, requires nothing less than a recon struction of the party on a new foundation-a foundation of the practical ideas and practical ssues thrown uppermost by the great political earthquake which has swallowed up the things of the past. And what is the leading issue before the country? It is the pending constitutional amendment. That is the settlement for the South, decreed by the popular voice of the mighty North. It cannot be evaded. It must pe enforced, because it is the will and the ultimetum of the North. Upon this platform the republicans have triumphed beyond their most sanguine hopes, and yet now there are signs of discords and divisions in their camp on this very amendment. Here, then, is the opportunity for the democracy, by a dexterous flank movement, to seize this republican thunder and turn it against "Old Thad" and his radical folowers.

The plan of action required is very simple. The chiefs of the Manhattan Club, who, as we understand, have been for some days revolving this problem over their oysters and champagne, have only to provide for the calling of a na tional convention and to bring such convention, when assembled, to the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment as the future platform of the reconstructed democ racy. The wreck of the Chicago platform can never be raised; but the man who protested against fighting upon it as the democratic candidate for the Presidency is the man to lead them for the amendment. We are satisfied that a democratic convention on this platform and in the name of General McClellan would result in reviving the party into active and vigorous life again; that the movement in bringing all the excluded Southern States back into the government and into a "happy accord" with this new Northern organization would speedily give it a balance of power in Congress and perhaps in the next Presidency, looking at these aforesaid elements of discord and dissension now visible in the republican camp.

On the other hand it is apparent that unless the Northern democracy take this new departure the managing politicians of the exclude1 States will remain intractable, obstinate and gress, In consequence of this Southern obstinacy, will, as a last resort, set these States back to the condition of Territories and go through. not only the Presidential election of 1868, but probably that of 1872, without them. To regain something of their old prestige in the North and recover the balance of power with the restoration of the South, the true course for what remains of the late great democratic party is to call a national convention and endorse the constitutional amendment. Bold measures alone can revive the party-such measures as will bring it from the mar into the front rank with the new order of things. And so we call upon the Manhattan Club to provide at once for a National Democratic Convention and the new departure suggested.

A BRITISH GENERAL ROUTED BY THE FE-NIANS General Sir Thomas Larcom under-Secretary of Ireland, abandoned his official esidence in the Phenix Park, within a few miles of Dublin, and fixed his beadquarters in the castle, which is within the city, and was being rapidly fortified against the Feilans on the 28th of November. The English government at the same time offered a reward of five thousand pounds sterling to any person, "man or woman, young or old," who would deliver James Stephens, "dead or alive," into the custody of its officers. This looks as if General Sir Thomas Larcom is vastly afraid of the Fenians and has retreated from his snug rooms in the Park to within the works of the castle.

General Larcom never had any reputation a military man. He at one time conducted as a military man. He at one time co topographical survey of Ireland. When engaged in that duty he ofganized, under the lassification of "Civil Assistants," a band of the most abject flunkey toadies that ever served the British crown against their own co Soon after its experience of the first

'mian alarm in the summer of 1865, regular ive commissioned Sit Thomas
the Irish exec. General of the isand, and
as Provost Marshal directed the movesince that period he has of all the Britments and received the reporish spies employed both at home United States. From these sources Larcom is enabled to form a pretty core. estimate of the gravity of the impending crisis in Ireland, and his hasty race to the castle strong-works indicates very clearly hat he thinks it one of serious moment. Indeed it looks as if Stephens had already "bottled up" General Sir Thomas Larcom.

THE LATRLY INSURGENT STATES AND THE FORrusts Congress.-A bill has passed the House Ings squad, and there is no time

Fortieth Congress all Representatives that may offer themselves from the States not recognized by the present Congress. The object of this bill, we presume, is simply a law for the Clerk of the House in making up his roll of the members of the next Congress.

The Pope and the Czar.

The Atlantic cable has announced a significant historical event in the fact that an im perial ukase has been issued by the Czar, declaring all the relations of Russia with the Pope abrogated, and annulling all the special laws which have heretofore been made in accordance with those relations. This may nean, we presume, that Russia, as one of the greatest continental Powers, leads off in easing to recognize the temporal authority of the Pope. So far as Alexander is concerned. it formally excludes Pio Nono from the circle of sovereign Princes in Europe. His example cannot fail to have great weight. The Emperor Joseph, of Austria, the only monarch of considerable power whose recognition of the Pope as a temporal prince has lately been regarded as unqualified and stucere. But Austria, bumiliated by its recent reverses, cannot interpose effectually in behalf of the temporal sovereignty, and is even reported to have abandoned it. The French Emperor. although he has succeeded to the title of "Eldest son of the Church," is not too much inclined to interpose, notwithstanding the influence of the Jesuit advisers of the Empress Eugenie. "For," as a Catholic writer remarks, "he has been the determined but politic enemy of that sovereignty ever since. With his elder brother he engaged in a conspiracy, in 1831, to destroy the Papal government; and Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, all anti-Catholic States, will abandon the Papal throne to the logic of events."

This telegram from St. Petersburg at least implies that in the weakened temporal condiion of the head of the Western Church the autocrat of all the Russias, who is likewise the head of the Eastern Church, sees and seizes an opportunity of abrogating the conventions with Rome extorted from Nicholas, his late father, by Gregory XVI., and the concurrent force of royal and public opinion in Europe. soon after attempts had been made to "stamp out" Polish nationality by violent interference with the united Greek and Roman Catholic Churches in Poland.

A letter from our correspondent at St Petersburg, published yesterday, states that the Russsian Emperor has followed up his great emancipation ukase by a ukase abolishing the feudal ties which have hitherto bound the serf to the land and the landlord in the kingdom of Poland. This is a new step in the progressive policy which the far-sighted mighty ruler of Russia has adopted. Such a policy must tend to strengthen the empire by elevating and enriching the people of Poland, attaching them to him and his dynasty, and uniting more closely the destinies of Poles and Russians. At the same time it indicates that he has not lost sight of the aggressive policy bequeathed to him by his predecessors. One of the strong motives which impel him thus to develop the resources of the nation is his wish to wield its increased wealth and power in furtherance of his embitious projects in the East. He may suspect that the Jesuits have lately shown but little gratitude to Russia for the protection accorded to them in that country alone when Pope Clement had suppressed their order everywhere else in Europe. They may have been secretly influential in favoring the French imperial policy in opposition to his own, not only within the limited jurisdiction of the metropolitans of Warsaw and Mobileff, but also within the patriarchates of Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem and Alexandria. There as well as wherever else Greek Christians ar to be found, the spiritual supremacy of th Czar as the head of the Greek Church has been tacitly acknowledged. It is not impossible that at no very distant day the old quarrel between the Greek and the Latin Church as to the custody of the holy places in Palestine may be revived. The Green Russian Church already numbers about fifty millions, without counting the millions of Eastern Christians who would readily unite with all the scattered families of the Slavonic race under one common head, revering the bulbous cupola which is a distinctive ornamen of Russian churches, and adoring the Czar, according to the commandments in the catechism of Peter the Great, as not only Emperor and King, but High Priest, Pope and Vicegerent of the Lord God on earth. Such he is acknowledged to be by the first article of the Russian's politico-religious creed. The Emperor of Russia in linking his fate with that of "the resurgent, ignorant and colossal democracy over which e rules, rises and spreads with them, strengthens them and is strengthened by them# By his schemes for ameliorating their condition. and by his determination to cut off all relations with the Pope, he is perhaps preparing for a

THE LATEST TENEMENT HOUSE DISASTER. The last shocking disaster, the result of our tenement house system, was the death by suffo cation of three families, in Division street, on Monday night. The fire by which these nine individuals met a terrible death was a comparatively insignificant one-a fact which brings more forcibly to view the constant danger to human life from the want of necessary means of escape in tenement buildings. Th victims in this case were not reached by the fire, which occurred in the lower part of the house, but, being left without any available mode of egress, were literally smoked to death in their apartments. It is useless to bewait calamities of this kind unless some measures are adopted to avert them. Public sympathy with the sufferers is of no avail if the public de not insist upo and logislation for the protection of that chas who are compelled by their straitened circumstances to domicile in crowded tenements. We absolutely need a building law of the most stringent character to restrain landlords from constructing buildings of this ' without providing every facility for

struggle for supremacy in the East. And this

may result in a war stimulated by religious

passions as well as by political and commercial

case of fire. The Legislature, which escape to weeks, should give their earliest meets in a fex enactment of such a law, to attention to the , 'v. now that buildings of take effect immediate, are being erected in the most unsafe character have bed warn-all quarters of the city. We be lost,

The Ocean Yacht Bace.

Yesterday will be memorable in our aquatiannals. From our harbor went forth on a trial

of speed across the Atlantic three pleasure yachts of a tonnage so small and of a construction apparently so light that they seemed fitted only for fair weather contests. They confront in this experiment all the perils that try the strength of the largest and strongest built vessels. The boldness of it has struck most people with wonder, not unmixed with anxiety. It is asked, what occasion is there for this tempting of Providence? The owners of these vessels have no more motive of gain to tempt them, no scientific object to promote. This is all true; but there is something beyond even these influences to operate as inducements. The spirit of national rivalry, for instance, is not only legitimate in itself, but often leads to important results. The English have long enjoyed pre eminence as yachtmen-a pre-eminence justly earned by their intense love and ardency for the sport. It is natural that our young men should desire to prove to them and to the world at large that whatever can be accomplished on the ocean by skill and daring Americans are not to be excelled in.

We can judge of the effect that will be pro duced abroad by this race by that which it has already created here. There was not a person who witnessed the start yesterday-there is not one who reads the account of it to-day who does not feel as if he had himself a stake in the result. The safe accomplishment of the rip by these three small vessels, no matter which of them wins, will be a fresh triumph for American enterprise.

On the impetus which the event will give to achting, not only here, but on the other side, t is unnecessary to dwell. We have no doubt that the example set by our brave young yachtmen will be speedily followed and that we shall have as regular periodical visits from the foreign yacht squadrons as any of the English ports. The good feeling and friendly relations thus engendered cannot but be productive of the happiest results.

To those who have viewed with apprehension the venture that has given occasion to these remarks we would say that the risk is formidable only because of its novelty, and that with good seamanship there is no reason why these small craft should not prove as safe as regular ocean going vessels. As everything that experience could suggest has been done for them in the way of preparation, we may anticipate for them, with a continuance of the favorable weather with which they started, a safe and speedy arrival at their destination.

The Juggling of Our City Rings-A Disgraceful Spectacle.

We invite the attention of the Senators and members of Assembly from the rural districts to the disgraceful spectacle presented by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city in their efforts to secure the patronage of the municipal government for their several "rings." It is well known that charges of fraud and corruption of a serious nature have been made against Street Commissioner Cornell and his deputy, William M. Tweed, and that to avoid an investigation, ordered by Governor Fenton, Cornell some time since resigned his office. His resignation left Tweed in charge of the department until a successor should be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Ever since Cornell by this trick evaded trial and set the authority of the Governor at defiance, Mayor Hoffman has been playing the farce of sending in to the Board of Aldermen the name of Tom, Dick and Harry for the office of Street Commissioner, and the Board of Aldermen have been referring Tom, Dick and Harry to a committee, hanging them up for a few days and then rejecting them one after another. Several rumors have been set afloat in refer ence to the causes of this juggling. Some say that the Mayor wants all the patronage of the Street Department himself, and refuses to divide with the Aldermen. Others say that the Aldermen want a pledge from the new Commisand that they refuse to divide with the Mayor. The only fact that is certainly known to the people is that while all this juggling and thimble-rigging is going on the Street Commissioner's Department remains precisely under its old management, except that instead of being as formerly, Cornell, with Tweed behind him, it is now Tweed, with Cornell at his back. If corruption existed formerly in the office, it remains there full blown at the present time If frauds were perpetrated there under the Cornell-Tweed management, they are perpetnated under the Tweed-Cornell managem Not an employe has been changed, not a job uspended, not an expense curtailed, not single alteration made in the running of the oncern. The curious feature of the affair is hat while an apparent fight has been going on between the Mayor and the Aldermen, they are all smiling and happy and seem to be very well satisfied with the general result. As a new phase of the business, the Mayor

overrides the last Legislature, extending th erm of office of the Croton Water Commissioners, and nominates a board of his own The Aldermen bold these nominees in their nittee, and it is now rumored that they seek to lump the two departments together and make a bargain with the Mayor that shall embrace the patronage and jobs of both. Under this arrangement the Croton Aquednet Department, which has bitherto been held aloof from the corruptions and tradings of the "rings," is to be handed over to the men who have made the Street Department, the Finance Department and the old City Inspector's Department notorious as sinks of jobbery and corruption. This is the sort of juggling and buckstering our representatives at Albany may discover if they will throw their eyes in the direction of New York. It is about time that they should take ome steps for the protection of the citizens.

THE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMBOATS. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to inspectors of steamboats, instructing them to carry into effect at once the provisions of the law providing for the safety of passengers. With the evidence before us of the late disaster to the Williamsburg ferryboat Idaho. the investigation of which is now progressing, Mr. McCulloch's assurance that all neglect of this law will be punished by the fullest penalties comes in good time. There is not a single steamboat on the New York ferries, over which hundreds of thousands of passengers are conveyed every week, that has the appliances on board to save one soul out of the vast mass in case of accident or panio. We hope the inspectors will do their duty without delay in Press. Some of the country papers, having

carrying out the law. Every boat on the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries should be over-hauled, and the absence of proper lifeboats, disengaging apparatus and life preservers sufficient for the passengers carried should in every instance be punished to the extent of the law's provision, which is a fine of five bundred dollars for each and every case of negligence in this respect.

The Mexican Kettle of Fish-Funny Doings and Complication

Mr. Seward has at last got the Mexican question into a beautiful kettle of fish. Instead of two Dromios in the play, their name is legion, and "the cry is, still they come." Our Florida trouble with Billy Bowlegs, and our Nicaragua negotiations concerning the British Mosquito King and Billy Walker, "the gray-eyed man." were mere bagatelles compared with this Mexican kettle of fish. The nearest approach to it that we can find is in our own plandering Corporation "rings," where we have wheels within wheels, and all sorts of plotters and their jobs inexplicably mixed up. Cable despatches don't begin to reach the difficulty. A cable to the heart of the Chinese rebellion might, but nothing shorter will do in the way of cables.

Only look at some of the latest facts in this Mexican mixture. It was but the other day that with the approach of General Castelneau direct from Napoleon, Maximilian stole of from the city of Mexico, intending to take the Austrian frigate Dandolo, waiting for him at Vera Cruz, and to sail home. He was intercepted by the French and sent back. We next hear of him at Orizaba. Next, that Napoleon has instructed him to abdicate: then that he has prepared his abdication and made arrangements for a French triumvirate to take bla place; then the French authorities at Vera Cruz, in the name of the Emperor Max and his empire, proclaim their joy that he has made up his mind to stand his ground and die like Jeff Davis, "in the last ditch;" and this is our latest news of poor Max. We shall probably next bear that he has issued a draft for a hundred thousand soldiers, to be paid out of the proceeds of one of the Hon. Ben Wood's lotteries, the French lottery game being played

Meantime it appears that a United States vessel of war, the good ship Susquehanna, baving on board Minister Campbell and General Sherman, touched at Vera Cruz, with the expectation of hearing that poor Max, the French, Austrians and Belgians, bag and baggage, with a good lot of movable plander, had cleared out. But we may imagine the disgust of Campbell and Sherman on hearing that the French were still in full blast, that poor Max had resolved to fight to the death, and that Vera Cruz was in a blaze of imperial glory. Of course, as this was not the road to Pre-Juarez, Minister Campbell and General She turning in silent contempt from the French hos pitalities offered them in the city of the True Cross, tacked about and sailed up the Gulf coast for Tampico, or the mouth of the Rio Grande, as a starting point from which to begin, like "Japhet in search of a father," their explorations in search of Juarez and his Mex can republic.

At the same time, it appears, the late terrible kettle of fish in Matamoros between Caravajal, Cortina, Canales, Escobedo and General Sodgwick, having been partially adjusted by the retirement of Canales with his plunder and the dismissal of General Sedgwick, we find that General Sheridan has turned Ortega loose again-that dangerous claimant of the Mexican republic against Juacez. But the worst of it is that Miramon, a French-Mexican, with bis pocket full of money, has got back into Mexico from France, while that old and cunning revolutionist, Santa Anna, has mysteriously disappeared from New York, and Juares, a full-blooded Indian, can't be found. How are we to set tle this business? What can Mr. Seward do with it, with all his cable despatches? No wonder General Grant declined to go on the wild goose chase undertaken by Sherman, with a Western lawyer instead of a Western army at his back poor Max's contingent expenses, and certain railroad, telegraph, land and express com panies' speculations, each job having a faction at its back, each faction a Mexican general or two; and then there are numerous independent guerilla factions; and, while most of them are opposed to Juarez, none of them care a snap whether he is superseded by Ortega, Escobedo Canales, Miramon, Santa Anna or Dr. Gwin Lastly, the fighting Mexicans still entertain the Chinese idea that the Yankees are "outside barbarians," and that if they once get in they will gobble up their movables faster than the French, and settle down to stay.

Is it not absurd to suppose that Mr. Seward, even by writing day and night, can write his way out of this imbroglio? . Cougress ought to take the matter in hand and declare, first, that Mexico is a republic, and that Juarez, if still alive, is President thereof; second, that Maximilian and the French must vacate the premises and leave no agents in occupation behind them; third, that General Shern or Sheridan, with an escort of twenty-five thousand men for Minister Campbell, shall move as soon as practicable from Matamoros for the city of Mexico, to make there a new treaty of friendship and commerce with the Mexican republie. Why not, as to this complexion this Mexican entanglement must

MR. SPALDING'S RESOLUTION -- A PAIR PLEDGE .-On motion of Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, republican, the federal House of Representatives has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to admit Senators and Representatives from the excluded States respectively upon the basis of their adoption of the pending constitutional amendment. It is to be hoped that some such resolution will be passed, in order to spike the guns of those implacable Southern rebel politicians who are now making effective use of the plea that if the unreorganized States adopt the amendment it will avail them nothing, but that they will only be subjected thereby to other and hapsher conditions. Let Congress definitively make the amendment the basis of restoration, with the alternative in the background of a territorial reconstruction, and we guess that the saving virtues of the smendment will soon be accepted even by the Legislature of Texas, which lately rejected this overture as an insult to the dignity and sovereignty of the State.

THE COUNTRY PAPERS AND THE ASSOCIATED